Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality
(Registration number MP304)
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2018

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(Registration number MP304)
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General Information

Legal form of entity	Municipality
Nature of business and principal activities	Service delivery
Mayoral committee	
Executive Mayor	PV Malatsi
Councillors	MA Dlangamandla
	OT Shabangu
	L de Jager
	FE Mahlaba
	TS Masondo
	TE Manana
	BG Mavuso
	BS Mavuso
	TA Mazibuko
	NLP Moloi
	GR Nkambule
	SN Nxumalo
	XI Simelane
	V Vilakazi
	BJ Mhlanga
	TP Dakile
	GO Ngwenya
	TV Hlakutse
	LM Nkomo
	IL Mkwhanazi
Grading of local authority	3
Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	M Phetla
Accounting Officer	Phakamile Thwala
Business address	Dr Nelson Mandela and Adelaide Tambo Street Volksrust 2470
Postal address	Private bag X 9011 Volksrust 2470
Bankers	First National Bank
Auditors	Auditor General of South Africa
Attorneys	Coetzee, Spoelstra and Van Zyl Inc Mjali and Zimema Attorneys TMN Kgomo and Associates
Telephone and fax numbers	017 - 734 6100 (Telephone) 086 630 2209 (Fax)
Email	records@pixleykaseme.gov.za

General Information

Jurisdiction	Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Municipal Boundary MP304

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COID	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases
CRR	Capital Replacement Reserve
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
HDF	Housing Development Fund
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IMFO	Institute of Municipal Finance Officers
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ME's	Municipal Entities
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Previously CMIP)

Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2019 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although the accounting officer are primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, they are supported by the municipality's external auditors.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the municipality's annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been examined by the municipality's external auditors and their report is presented on page 6.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 83, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mercy Phetla
Municipal Manager (Acting)

Audit Committee Report

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Audit committee members and attendance

The audit committee consists of the members listed hereunder and should meet at least four times per annum as per its approved terms of reference.

Name of member	Number of meetings attended
I Mpatlanyane (Chairperson)	6/6
T Baloyi	2/6
M Mahonga	6/6
M Mothamaha	6/6

Audit committee responsibility

The audit committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 166 of the MFMA.

The audit committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its audit committee charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

Risk management and the effectiveness of internal control

Risk management: The audit committee is satisfied with the current risk management environment in the municipality and has reported it as such.

Evaluation of annual financial statements

The audit committee has:

- reviewed and discussed the unaudited annual financial statements to be included in the annual report, with the Auditor-General;
- reviewed the Auditor-General of South Africa's management report and management's response thereto;
- reviewed changes in accounting policies;
- reviewed the entities compliance with legal and regulatory provisions;.

The audit committee concur with and accept the Auditor-General of South Africa's report the annual financial statements, and are of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements should be accepted and read together with the report of the Auditor-General of South Africa.

Internal audit

The audit committee is satisfied that the internal audit function is operating effectively and that it has addressed the risks pertinent to the municipality and its audits.The adequacy of the human resources in the unit, however remains a concern to the committee.

Auditor-General of South Africa

The audit committee has met with the Auditor-General of South Africa to ensure that there are no unresolved issues.

____

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Date: ______________________

Accounting Officer's Report

The accounting officer submits his report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations

Net deficit of the municipality was 10 356 759 (2017: surplus 33 711 370), after taxation of - (2017: -).

Proportion of income and loss attributable to various classes of business:

2018

Classes of business	Proportion of contribution to income before tax
Service Charges	30 %
Transfers and Subsidies	44 %
Property rates	11 %
Other	15 %

2017

Classes of business	Proportion of contribution to income before tax
Service Charges	31 %
Transfers and Subsidies	41 %
Property rates	12 %
Other	16 %

2. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

3. Subsequent events

The accounting officer is not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year.

4. Accounting policies

The annual financial statements prepared in accordance with the South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP), including any interpretations of such Statements issued by the Accounting Practices Board, and in accordance with the prescribed Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) issued by the Accounting Standards Board as the prescribed framework by National Treasury.

5. Corporate governance

General

The accounting officer is committed to business integrity, transparency and professionalism in all its activities. As part of this commitment, the accounting officer supports the highest standards of corporate governance and the ongoing development of best practice.

The municipality confirms and acknowledges its responsibility to total compliance with the Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct ("the Code") laid out in the King Report on Corporate Governance for South Africa 2002. The accounting officer discuss the responsibilities of management in this respect, at Board meetings and monitor the municipality's compliance with the code on a three monthly basis.

6. Auditors

Auditor General of South Africa will continue in office for the next financial period.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2018	2017 Restated*
Assets			
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	796 258	2 694 945
Financial assets	7	741 057	707 199
Receivables from exchange transactions	9	3 252 084	1 208 554
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	10	197 908	164 764
Trading Service and Consumer Service Debtors	11	75 652 402	90 281 413
Cash and cash equivalents	12	94 669 084	86 371 774
		175 308 793	**181 428 649**
Non-Current Assets			
Investment property	3	108 105 588	109 478 314
Property, plant and equipment	4	608 396 040	600 456 017
Heritage assets	6	3 485 999	3 485 999
		719 987 627	**713 420 330**
Non-Current Assets		719 987 627	713 420 330
Current Assets		175 308 793	181 428 649
Total Assets		**895 296 420**	**894 848 979**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	20	94 401	-
Trade and Other Payables: Exchange transactions	16	34 234 998	36 122 496
VAT payable	18	10 317 440	4 574 253
Consumer deposits	19	2 014 636	1 663 702
Defined benefit obligations	14	1 276 297	1 339 595
Transfers and Subsidies Payable	17	738 907	649 325
Provisions	15	757 050	618 307
		49 433 729	**44 967 678**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	20	192 250	6 144
Defined benefit obligations	14	23 456 360	23 092 224
Provisions	15	20 098 331	19 262 926
Provision for water supply	13	87 277 109	82 324 607
		131 024 050	**124 685 901**
Non-Current Liabilities		131 024 050	124 685 901
Current Liabilities		49 433 729	44 967 678
Total Liabilities		**180 457 779**	**169 653 579**
Assets		895 296 420	894 848 979
Liabilities		(180 457 779)	(169 653 579)
Net Assets		**714 838 641**	**725 195 400**
Accumulated surplus		714 838 641	725 195 400

* See Note

Audited
By
2018 -11- 30
Auditor General South Africa
Mpumalanga Business Unit

Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality

(Registration number MP304)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2018

Statement of Financial Performance

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2018	2017 Restated*
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	21	94 171 844	95 102 776
Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land	24	43 994 000	37 891 932
Rental from Fixed Assets	25	2 728 143	1 004 208
Agency Services	23	5 490 729	5 694 999
Gains and Losses: Fair value adjustments		40 858	-
Sale of Goods and Service Rendering /Operational Revenue	22	1 138 273	1 232 933
Actuarial gains		1 739 080	2 261 415
Total revenue from exchange transactions		**149 302 927**	**143 188 263**
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	26	36 513 942	36 068 131
Transfer revenue			
Transfers & subsidies	27	145 963 402	131 577 652
Public contributions and donations		6 790 370	-
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits: Fines Traffic		329 364	365 699
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		**189 597 078**	**168 011 482**
		149 302 927	143 188 263
		189 597 078	168 011 482
Total revenue	48	**338 900 005**	**311 199 745**
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	28	(74 750 632)	(72 587 810)
Remuneration of councillors	34	(8 358 196)	(7 584 315)
Depreciation and amortisation	31	(41 684 431)	(26 640 833)
Finance costs	35	(3 574 003)	(2 443 239)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(54 305)	(99 328)
Debt Impairment	29	(98 581 244)	(56 074 811)
Bulk purchases	30	(65 693 128)	(57 570 439)
Contracted services	33	(28 739 892)	(29 629 121)
Transfers and Subsidies	36	-	(3 950 525)
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		(808 187)	-
Fair value adjustments		-	(32 098)
Inventories losses/write-downs		(1 483 465)	-
Operational Cost	32	(25 529 281)	(20 875 856)
Total expenditure		**(349 256 764)**	**(277 488 375)**
		-	-
Total revenue		338 900 005	311 199 745
Total expenditure		(349 256 764)	(277 488 375)
Operating surplus/deficit		-	-
(Deficit) surplus before taxation		(10 356 759)	33 711 370
Taxation		-	-
(Deficit) surplus for the year		**(10 356 759)**	**33 711 370**

* See Note

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Figures in Rand	Accumulated surplus	Total net assets
Balance at 01 July 2016	**691 484 030**	**691 484 030**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	33 711 370	33 711 370
Total changes	33 711 370	33 711 370
Opening balance as previously reported	725 195 400	725 195 400
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2017 as restated*	**725 195 400**	**725 195 400**
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	(10 356 759)	(10 356 759)
Total changes	(10 356 759)	(10 356 759)
Balance at 30 June 2018	**714 838 641**	**714 838 641**

Note(s)

* See Note

Cash Flow Statement

Figures in Rand	Note(s)	2018	2017 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Sale of goods and services		115 894 126	92 560 507
Grants		146 052 984	120 060 681
Interest income		7 436 193	8 425 979
Property rates		43 630 676	-
Licensing and permits		-	23 899 078
Public contributions and donations		-	4 200 488
		313 013 979	249 146 733
Payments			
Employee costs		(80 569 868)	(76 873 563)
Suppliers		(138 181 244)	(72 679 703)
Bulk purchases		-	(59 512 248)
		(218 751 112)	(209 065 514)
Total receipts		313 013 979	249 146 733
Total payments		(218 751 112)	(209 065 514)
Net cash flows from operating activities	37	**94 262 867**	**40 081 219**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(42 269 545)	(36 521 459)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(85 900 221)**	**(36 521 459)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance lease payments		(65 336)	(74 796)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**8 297 310**	**3 484 964**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		86 371 774	82 886 810
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**94 669 084**	**86 371 774**

* See Note

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Statement of Financial Performance						
Revenue						
Revenue from exchange transactions						
Service charges	107 656 000	-	**107 656 000**	94 171 844	**(13 484 156)**	1
Rental of facilities and equipment	1 038 000	-	**1 038 000**	2 728 143	**1 690 143**	2
Interest received (trading)	25 420 000	-	**25 420 000**	36 557 807	**11 137 807**	3
Agency fees	10 142 000	-	**10 142 000**	5 490 729	**(4 651 271)**	4
Fair value adjustments	-	-	**-**	40 858	**40 858**	
Rendering of services	1 951 000	-	**1 951 000**	1 138 273	**(812 727)**	5
Interest received - investment	4 241 000	-	**4 241 000**	7 182 127	**2 941 127**	6
Gains on disposal of assets	750 000	-	**750 000**	-	**(750 000)**	
Total revenue from exchange transactions	**151 198 000**	**-**	**151 198 000**	**147 309 781**	**(3 888 219)**	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions						
Taxation revenue						
Property rates	45 081 000	-	**45 081 000**	36 513 942	**(8 567 058)**	7
Transfer revenue						
Transfer and Subsidies	101 168 000	-	**101 168 000**	145 963 402	**44 795 402**	8
Public contributions and donations	-	-	**-**	6 790 370	**6 790 370**	
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	53 000	-	**53 000**	329 364	**276 364**	9
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	**146 302 000**	**-**	**146 302 000**	**189 597 078**	**43 295 078**	
'Total revenue from exchange transactions'	151 198 000	-	**151 198 000**	147 309 781	**(3 888 219)**	
'Total revenue from non-exchange transactions'	146 302 000	-	**146 302 000**	189 597 078	**43 295 078**	
Total revenue	**297 500 000**	**-**	**297 500 000**	**336 906 859**	**39 406 859**	
Expenditure						
Employee related costs	(88 299 000)	-	**(88 299 000)**	(74 750 632)	**13 548 368**	
Remuneration of councillors	(8 193 000)	(208 000)	**(8 401 000)**	(8 358 196)	**42 804**	
Depreciation and amortisation	(37 214 000)	-	**(37 214 000)**	(41 684 431)	**(4 470 431)**	10
Finance costs	-	-	**-**	(3 574 003)	**(3 574 003)**	11
Debt impairment	(44 187 000)	-	**(44 187 000)**	(98 581 244)	**(54 394 244)**	12
Bulk purchases	(61 219 000)	-	**(61 219 000)**	(65 693 128)	**(4 474 128)**	
Contracted Services	(32 702 000)	-	**(32 702 000)**	(28 739 892)	**3 962 108**	
Transfers and Subsidies	(6 334 000)	-	**(6 334 000)**	-	**6 334 000**	13
General Expenses	(28 975 000)	(593 000)	**(29 568 000)**	(25 583 586)	**3 984 414**	
Total expenditure	**(307 123 000)**	**(801 000)**	**(307 924 000)**	**(346 965 112)**	**(39 041 112)**	
Total revenue	297 500 000	-	**297 500 000**	336 906 859	**39 406 859**	
Total expenditure	(307 123 000)	(801 000)	**(307 924 000)**	(346 965 112)	**(39 041 112)**	
Operating deficit	**(9 623 000)**	**(801 000)**	**(10 424 000)**	**(10 058 253)**	**365 747**	

Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Cash Basis

Figures in Rand	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual	Reference
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	-	-	-	(808 187)	**(808 187)**	
Actuarial gains/losses	-	-	-	1 739 080	**1 739 080**	
	-	-	-	**930 893**	**930 893**	
	(9 623 000)	(801 000)	**(10 424 000)**	(10 058 253)	**365 747**	
	-	-	-	930 893	**930 893**	
Deficit before taxation	**(9 623 000)**	**(801 000)**	**(10 424 000)**	**(9 127 360)**	**1 296 640**	
Surplus before taxation	(9 623 000)	(801 000)	**(10 424 000)**	(9 127 360)	**1 296 640**	
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	
Deficit for the year from continuing operations	**(9 623 000)**	**(801 000)**	**(10 424 000)**	**(9 127 360)**	**1 296 640**	
Capital budget	-	-	-	-	-	
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	**(9 623 000)**	**(801 000)**	**(10 424 000)**	**(9 127 360)**	**1 296 640**	

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand.

In the absence of an issued and effective Standard of GRAP, accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions were developed in accordance with paragraphs 8, 10 and 11 of GRAP 3 as read with Directive 5.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

A summary of the significant accounting policies, which have been consistently applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements, are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period, except for the changes set out in note Changes in accounting policy.

1.1 Presentation currency

These annual financial statements are presented in South African Rand, which is the functional currency of the municipality.

1.2 Going concern assumption

These annual financial statements have been prepared based on the expectation that the municipality will continue to operate as a going concern for at least the next 12 months.

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Trade receivables, loans and receivables

The municipality assesses its trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the surplus makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a financial asset.

The impairment for trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

An allowance for stock to write stock down to the lower of cost or net realisable value has been made by management. Management have made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the operation surplus note.

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the [name a key assumption] assumption may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets.

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of economic factors such as inflation and interest rates.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 15 - Provisions.

Useful lives of waste and water network and other assets

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the waste water and water networks. This estimate is based on industry norm. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated useful lives.

Post retirement benefits

The present value of the post retirement obligation depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of post retirement obligations.

The municipality determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the municipality considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 14.

Effective interest rate

The municipality used the prime interest rate to discount future cash flows.

Allowance for doubtful debts

On trade receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions, an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the trade receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

The provision for doubtful debt is determined by taking into account the payment rate by exchange receivable (consumer debtor), indigent status, whether the consumer debtor has a credit balance at financial year end as well as whether the consumer debtor is government related or not.

Non-exchange receivables (Traffic fine debtors) have been impaired taking into account historical payment rates by these non-exchange receivables.

Accounting Policies

1.3 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Traffic fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset. Non exchange receivables arising from traffic fines are measured at the best estimate based on expected inflows of economic benefits to the municipality.

Budget information

A difference of 10% or more between budget and actual amounts is regarded as material. All material differences (between budget and actual amounts) are explained in the notes to the annual financial statements.

1.4 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:
- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for
- administrative purposes, or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Owner-occupied property is property held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that are associated with the investment property will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Cost model

Investment property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal installments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - land	indefinite
Property - buildings	30 years

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

The nature OR type of properties classified as held for strategic purposes are as follows:

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:
- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at date of acquisition.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, it's deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the entity is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Land	Straight line	Unlimited
Buildings	Straight line	30 - 50 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	7 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 - 10 years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 years
IT equipment	Straight line	3 - 10 years
Community Assets	Straight line	30 - 75 years
Electrical Infrastructure	Straight line	20 - 50 years
Roads Infrastructure	Straight line	15 - 30 years
Sanitation Infrastructure	Straight line	15 - 50 years
Water Infrastructure	Straight line	15 - 20 years
Machinery and equipment	Straight line	5 - 30 years
Specialised vehicles	Straight line	20 - 50 years

1.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciable amount of an asset is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation method used reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits or service potential are expected to be consumed by the municipality. The depreciation method applied to an asset is reviewed at least at each reporting date and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such a change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the municipality expectations about the residual value and the useful life of an asset have changed since the preceding reporting date. If any such indication exists, the municipality revises the expected useful life and/or residual value accordingly. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

Assets which the municipality holds for rentals to others and subsequently routinely sell as part of the ordinary course of activities, are transferred to inventories when the rentals end and the assets are available-for-sale. Proceeds from sales of these assets are recognised as revenue. All cash flows on these assets are included in cash flows from operating activities in the cash flow statement.

1.6 Site restoration and dismantling cost

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an municipality incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- (a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- (b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- (c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets.

1.7 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from an entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations.

1.7 Intangible assets (continued)

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:
- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:
- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Computer software, other	Straight line	3 - 5 years

1.8 Heritage assets

Assets are resources controlled by an municipality as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the municipality.

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting accumulated impairment losses.

Class of heritage assets means a grouping of heritage assets of a similar nature or function in an municipality's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the annual financial statements.

Accounting Policies

1.8 Heritage assets (continued)

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Standards of GRAP.

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

An impairment loss of a cash-generating asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss of a non-cash-generating asset is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.

An inalienable item is an asset that an municipality is required by law or otherwise to retain indefinitely and cannot be disposed of without consent.

Recognition

The municipality recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

After recognition as an asset, a class of heritage assets is carried at its cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

The municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage asset on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised (unless the Standard of GRAP on leases requires otherwise on a sale and leaseback).

1.9 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

The amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by an entity on terms that are not market related.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Derecognition is the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:
- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability (or group of financial assets or financial liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

A financial asset is:
- cash;
- a residual interest of another entity; or
- a contractual right to:
  - receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
  - exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to:
- deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- exchange financial assets or financial liabilities under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk is the risk encountered by an entity in the event of difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Loans payable are financial liabilities, other than short-term payables on normal credit terms.

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due.

A residual interest is any contract that manifests an interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. A residual interest includes contributions from owners, which may be shown as:

- equity instruments or similar forms of unitised capital;
- a formal designation of a transfer of resources (or a class of such transfers) by the parties to the transaction as forming part of an entity's net assets, either before the contribution occurs or at the time of the contribution; or
- a formal agreement, in relation to the contribution, establishing or increasing an existing financial interest in the net assets of an entity.

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets or non-derivative financial liabilities that have fixed or determinable payments, excluding those instruments that:

- the entity designates at fair value at initial recognition; or
- are held for trading.

Financial instruments at cost are investments in residual interests that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Financial instruments at fair value comprise financial assets or financial liabilities that are:

- derivatives;
- combined instruments that are designated at fair value;
- instruments held for trading. A financial instrument is held for trading if:
  - it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near-term; or
  - on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit-taking;
  - non-derivative financial assets or financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments that are designated at fair value at initial recognition; and
  - financial instruments that do not meet the definition of financial instruments at amortised cost or financial instruments at cost.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification

The entity has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Other Financial Assets	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Receivables from non - exchange transactions	Financial asset measured at amortised cost

The entity has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class	Category
Payables from exchange transactions	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Consumer deposits	Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Unspent Conditional grants and receipt	Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

The entity recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The entity recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

The entity measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value [if subsequently measured at fair value].

The entity first assesses whether the substance of a concessionary loan is in fact a loan. On initial recognition, the entity analyses a concessionary loan into its component parts and accounts for each component separately. The entity accounts for that part of a concessionary loan that is:

- a social benefit in accordance with the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, where it is the issuer of the loan; or
- non-exchange revenue, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), where it is the recipient of the loan.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The entity measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:
- Financial instruments at fair value.
- Financial instruments at amortised cost.
- Financial instruments at cost.

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review.

Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the entity establishes fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal operating considerations. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the entity uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, an municipality calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

Reclassification

The entity does not reclassify a financial instrument while it is issued or held unless it is:
- combined instrument that is required to be measured at fair value; or
- an investment in a residual interest that meets the requirements for reclassification.

Where the entity cannot reliably measure the fair value of an embedded derivative that has been separated from a host contract that is a financial instrument at a subsequent reporting date, it measures the combined instrument at fair value. This requires a reclassification of the instrument from amortised cost or cost to fair value.

If fair value can no longer be measured reliably for an investment in a residual interest measured at fair value, the entity reclassifies the investment from fair value to cost. The carrying amount at the date that fair value is no longer available becomes the cost.

If a reliable measure becomes available for an investment in a residual interest for which a measure was previously not available, and the instrument would have been required to be measured at fair value, the entity reclassifies the instrument from cost to fair value.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The entity assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly OR through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed directly OR by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The entity derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The entity derecognises a financial asset only when:
- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the entity, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the entity :
  - derecognise the asset; and
  - recognise separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of the transferred asset are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

If the entity transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognise either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract. If the fee to be received is not expected to compensate the entity adequately for performing the servicing, a servicing liability for the servicing obligation is recognised at its fair value. If the fee to be received is expected to be more than adequate compensation for the servicing, a servicing asset is recognised for the servicing right at an amount determined on the basis of an allocation of the carrying amount of the larger financial asset.

If, as a result of a transfer, a financial asset is derecognised in its entirety but the transfer results in the entity obtaining a new financial asset or assuming a new financial liability, or a servicing liability, the entity recognise the new financial asset, financial liability or servicing liability at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If the transferred asset is part of a larger financial asset and the part transferred qualifies for derecognition in its entirety, the previous carrying amount of the larger financial asset is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is derecognised, based on the relative fair values of those parts, on the date of the transfer. For this purpose, a retained servicing asset is treated as a part that continues to be recognised. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If a transfer does not result in derecognition because the entity has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset, the entity continue to recognise the transferred asset in its entirety and recognise a financial liability for the consideration received. In subsequent periods, the entity recognises any revenue on the transferred asset and any expense incurred on the financial liability. Neither the asset, and the associated liability nor the revenue, and the associated expenses are offset.

Financial liabilities

The entity removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished — i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expires or waived.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).

Presentation

Interest relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Dividends or similar distributions relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Losses and gains relating to a financial instrument or a component that is a financial liability is recognised as revenue or expense in surplus or deficit.

Distributions to holders of residual interests are recognised by the entity directly in net assets. Transaction costs incurred on residual interests are accounted for as a deduction from net assets. Income tax [where applicable] relating to distributions to holders of residual interests and to transaction costs incurred on residual interests are accounted for in accordance with the International Accounting Standard on Income Taxes.

A financial asset and a financial liability are only offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In accounting for a transfer of a financial asset that does not qualify for derecognition, the entity does not offset the transferred asset and the associated liability.

1.10 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the entity assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Accounting Policies

1.10 Leases (continued)

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

1.11 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for;
- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amounts of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return. Commercial return means that positive cash flows are expected to be significantly higher than the cost of the asset.

Impairment is a loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation (amortisation).

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets used with the objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

Depreciation (Amortisation) is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Useful life is either:
- the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the municipality; or
- the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the municipality.

Criteria developed by the municipality to distinguish cash-generating assets from non cash-generating assets, are as follows:

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also test a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Basis for estimates of future cash flows

In measuring value in use the municipality:
- base cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the asset. Greater weight is given to external evidence;
- base cash flow projections on the most recent approved financial budgets/forecasts, but excludes any estimated future cash inflows or outflows expected to arise from future restructuring's or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. Projections based on these budgets/forecasts covers a maximum period of five years, unless a longer period can be justified; and
- estimate cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts by extrapolating the projections based on the budgets/forecasts using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used, unless a higher rate can be justified.

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the cash-generating asset to which it relates, the municipality recognises a liability only to the extent that is a requirement in the Standard of GRAP.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality use management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:
- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the entity does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:
- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

1.12 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:
- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

1.13 Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.

Termination benefits are employee benefits payable as a result of either:
- an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or
- an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Vested employee benefits are employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.

Composite social security programmes are established by legislation and operate as multi-employer plans to provide post-employment benefits as well as to provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees.

A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities and as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cellphones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognise the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the entity recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The entity measure the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the entity has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

Multi-employer plans are defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programmes) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control and use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs the employees concerned.

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

When an employee has rendered service to the entity during a reporting period, the entity recognise the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the reporting date, an entity recognise that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the contribution in the cost of an asset.

Where contributions to a defined contribution plan do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, they are discounted. The rate used to discount reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the obligation.

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise actuarial gains and losses in surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which they occur.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the entity recognise past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The municipality accounts not only for its legal obligation under the formal terms of a defined benefit plan, but also for any constructive obligation that arises from the entity's informal practices. Informal practices give rise to a constructive obligation where the entity has no realistic alternative but to pay employee benefits. An example of a constructive obligation is where a change in the entity's informal practices would cause unacceptable damage to its relationship with employees.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The entity measures the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The entity determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The entity recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses;

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

- past service cost;
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability).

The entity uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, a entity shall attribute benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, a entity shall attribute benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The entity recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the entity re-measure the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The entity offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the entity has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflect the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:
- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
- those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
- past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

Long service awards

The municipality has an obligation to provide for long term service awards to all its employees who have been in service of the municipality for a certain period of time. According to the rules of the long service allowance scheme, which the municipality institutes and operates, an employee (who is on the current conditions of service), is entitled to a cash allowance, calculated in terms of the rules of the scheme, after 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40 and 45 years of continued service.

The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to value the liability. Actuarial gains and losses on the long service awards are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The amount recognised as a liability is the net total of the following amounts:
- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The entity shall recognise the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:
- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;
- actuarial gains and losses, which shall all be recognised immediately;
- past service cost, which shall all be recognised immediately; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

1.13 Employee benefits (continued)

Termination benefits

The entity recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when the entity is demonstrably committed to either:

- terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The entity is demonstrably committed to a termination when the entity has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal. The detailed plan includes [as a minimum]:

- the location, function, and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated;
- the termination benefits for each job classification or function; and
- the time at which the plan will be implemented.

Implementation begins as soon as possible and the period of time to complete implementation is such that material changes to the plan are not likely.

Where termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the reporting date, they are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The rate used to discount the benefit reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the benefit.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits shall be based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

1.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the municipality settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating surplus (deficit).

If a municipality has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

1.14 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:
- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
  - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;
  - the principal locations affected;
  - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;
  - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
  - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:
- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality

No obligation arises as a consequence of the sale or transfer of an operation until the municipality is committed to the sale or transfer, that is, there is a binding arrangement.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in entity combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:
- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

A contingent liability is a
• possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality;
• present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable than an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 40.

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Loan commitment is a firm commitment to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

The municipality recognises a provision for financial guarantees and loan commitments when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Determining whether an outflow of resources is probable in relation to financial guarantees requires judgement. Indications that an outflow of resources may be probable are:
- financial difficulty of the debtor;
- defaults or delinquencies in interest and capital repayments by the debtor;
- breaches of the terms of the debt instrument that result in it being payable earlier than the agreed term and the ability of the debtor to settle its obligation on the amended terms; and
- a decline in prevailing economic circumstances (e.g. high interest rates, inflation and unemployment) that impact on the ability of entities to repay their obligations.

Where a fee is received by the municipality for issuing a financial guarantee and/or where a fee is charged on loan commitments, it is considered in determining the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at reporting date. Where a fee is charged and the municipality considers that an outflow of economic resources is probable, an municipality recognises the obligation at the higher of:
- the amount determined using in the Standard of GRAP on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and

1.14 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

- the amount of the fee initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

Changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in the discount rate, is accounted for as follows:

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:
- changes in the liability is added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity consider whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the entity test the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in accounting policy 1.12.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability is recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur. This applies under both the cost model and the revaluation model.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in surplus or deficit as a finance cost as it occurs.

1.15 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when an entity has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation should be disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:
- Contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost (for example, contracts for computer or building maintenance services); and
- Contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady, state business of the entity – therefore salary commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

1.16 Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

1.16 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:
- the municipality has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When services are performed by an indeterminate number of acts over a specified time frame, revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the specified time frame unless there is evidence that some other method better represents the stage of completion. When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:
- It is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality, and
- The amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Royalties are recognised as they are earned in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the municipality's right to receive payment has been established.

Service fees included in the price of the product are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

1.17 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are defined as transactions where the entity receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange.

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

1.17 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rates, including collection charges and penalties interest

Revenue from rates, including collection charges and penalty interest, is recognised when:
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably; and
- there has been compliance with the relevant legal requirements.

Changes to property values during a reporting period are valued by a suitably qualified valuator and adjustments are made to rates revenue, based on a time proportion basis. Adjustments to rates revenue already recognised are processed or additional rates revenue is recognised.

Fines

Revenue from the issuing of fines is recognised when:
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

The municipality has two types of fines: spot fines and summonses. There is uncertainty regarding the probability of the flow of economic benefits or service potential in respect of spot fines as these fines are usually not given directly to an offender. Further legal processes have to be undertaken before the spot fine is enforceable. In respect of summonses the public prosecutor can decide whether to waive the fine, reduce it or prosecute for non-payment by the offender. An estimate is made for the revenue amount collected from spot fines and summonses based on past experience of amounts collected. Where a reliable estimate cannot be made of revenue from summonses, the revenue from summonses is recognised when the public prosecutor pays over to the entity the cash actually collected on summonses issued.

Levies

Levies are recognised as revenue when:
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Levies are based on declarations completed by levy payers. The estimate of levies revenue when a levy payer has not submitted a declaration are based on the following factors:
- the extent and success of procedures to investigate the non-submission of a declaration by defaulting levy payers;
- internal records maintained of historical comparisons of estimated levies with actual levies received from individual levy payers;
- historical information on declarations previously submitted by defaulting levy payers; and
- the accuracy of the database of levy payers as well as the frequency by which it is updated for changes.

Changes to estimates made when more reliable information becomes available are processed as an adjustment to levies revenue.

1.17 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Government grants

Government grants are recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality,
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, and
- to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

The municipality assesses the degree of certainty attached to the flow of future economic benefits or service potential on the basis of the available evidence. Certain grants payable by one level of government to another are subject to the availability of funds. Revenue from these grants is only recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity. An announcement at the beginning of a financial year that grants may be available for qualifying entities in accordance with an agreed programme may not be sufficient evidence of the probability of the flow. Revenue is then only recognised once evidence of the probability of the flow becomes available.

Restrictions on government grants may result in such revenue being recognised on a time proportion basis. Where there is no restriction on the period, such revenue is recognised on receipt or when the Act becomes effective, which-ever is earlier.

When government remit grants on a re-imbursement basis, revenue is recognised when the qualifying expense has been incurred and to the extent that any other restrictions have been complied with.

Other grants and donations

Other grants and donations are recognised as revenue when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably; and
- to the extent that there has been compliance with any restrictions associated with the grant.

If goods in-kind are received without conditions attached, revenue is recognised immediately. If conditions are attached, a liability is recognised, which is reduced and revenue recognised as the conditions are satisfied.

Concessionary loans received

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by an property, plant and equipment on terms that are not market related.

The portion of the loan that is repayable, along with any interest payments, is an exchange transaction and is accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments. The off-market portion of the loan is a non-exchange transaction. The off-market portion of the loan that is recognised as non-exchange revenue is calculated as the difference between the proceeds received from the loan, and the present value of the contractual cash flows of the loan, discounted using a market related rate of interest.

The recognition of revenue is determined by the nature of any conditions that exist in the loan agreement that may give rise to a liability. Where a liability exists the cash flow statement recognises revenue as and when it satisfies the conditions of the loan agreement.

1.18 Investment income

Investment income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

1.19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.20 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.21 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:
- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.22 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.23 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure as defined in section 1 of the PFMA is expenditure other than unauthorised expenditure, incurred in contravention of or that is not in accordance with a requirement of any applicable legislation, including -
(a) this Act; or
(b) the State Tender Board Act, 1968 (Act No. 86 of 1968), or any regulations made in terms of the Act; or
(c) any provincial legislation providing for procurement procedures in that provincial government.

National Treasury practice note no. 4 of 2008/2009 which was issued in terms of sections 76(1) to 76(4) of the PFMA requires the following (effective from 1 April 2008):

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial and which was condoned before year end and/or before finalisation of the financial statements must also be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. In such an instance, no further action is also required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and for which condonement is being awaited at year end must be recorded in the irregular expenditure register. No further action is required with the exception of updating the note to the financial statements.

Where irregular expenditure was incurred in the previous financial year and is only condoned in the following financial year, the register and the disclosure note to the financial statements must be updated with the amount condoned.

Irregular expenditure that was incurred and identified during the current financial year and which was not condoned by the National Treasury or the relevant authority must be recorded appropriately in the irregular expenditure register. If liability for the irregular expenditure can be attributed to a person, a debt account must be created if such a person is liable in law. Immediate steps must thereafter be taken to recover the amount from the person concerned. If recovery is not possible, the accounting officer or accounting authority may write off the amount as debt impairment and disclose such in the relevant note to the financial statements. The irregular expenditure register must also be updated accordingly. If the irregular expenditure has not been condoned and no person is liable in law, the expenditure related thereto must remain against the relevant programme/expenditure item, be disclosed as such in the note to the financial statements and updated accordingly in the irregular expenditure register.

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the economic entity's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure. Irregular expenditure is accounted for as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.24 Budget information

Municipality are typically subject to budgetary limits in the form of appropriations or budget authorisations (or equivalent), which is given effect through authorising legislation, appropriation or similar.

1.24 Budget information (continued)

General purpose financial reporting by municipality shall provide information on whether resources were obtained and used in accordance with the legally adopted budget.

The approved budget is prepared on a accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2017/07/01 to 2018/06/30.

The budget for the economic entity includes all the entities approved budgets under its control.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

The Statement of comparative and actual information has been included in the annual financial statements as the recommended disclosure when the annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting as determined by National Treasury.

1.25 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Joint control is the agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the venturers).

Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but is not control over those policies.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality, including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

The municipality is exempt from disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions if that transaction occurs within normal supplier and/or client/recipient relationships on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those which it is reasonable to expect the municipality to have adopted if dealing with that individual entity or person in the same circumstances and terms and conditions are within the normal operating parameters established by that reporting entity's legal mandate.

Where the municipality is exempt from the disclosures in accordance with the above, the municipality discloses narrative information about the nature of the transactions and the related outstanding balances, to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its annual financial statements.

1.26 Events after reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Accounting Policies

1.26 Events after reporting date (continued)

The municipality will adjust the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The municipality will disclose the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2018 or later periods but are not relevant to its operations:

• GRAP 18 - Segment Reporting	25 February 2011	Not expected to impact results but may result in additional disclosure
• GRAP 20 - Related Party Disclosure	26 July 2011	Not expected to impact results but may result in additional disclosure
• GRAP 32 - Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor	15 August 2013	Unlikely there will be a material impact

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

3. Investment property

	2018			2017		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	134 156 110	(26 050 522)	108 105 588	134 156 110	(24 677 796)	109 478 314

Reconciliation of investment property - 2018

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Investment property	109 478 314	(1 372 726)	108 105 588

Reconciliation of investment property - 2017

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Investment property	110 851 040	(1 372 726)	109 478 314

Fair value of investment properties	-	-

Pledged as security

None of the investment property has been pledged as security.

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

4. Property, plant and equipment

	2018			2017		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Land	57 597 632	-	57 597 632	57 597 632	-	57 597 632
Buildings	96 416 685	(47 456 128)	48 960 557	96 416 681	(44 668 265)	51 748 416
Solid waste disposal	10 136 465	(5 400 761)	4 735 704	9 936 334	(4 413 522)	5 522 812
Furniture and fixtures	1 645 056	(1 313 780)	331 276	2 153 101	(1 475 419)	677 682
Transport Assets	20 394 394	(6 178 443)	14 215 951	17 014 847	(4 700 582)	12 314 265
IT equipment	707 287	(258 509)	448 778	1 243 806	(396 568)	847 238
MV Networks	98 883 280	(60 369 632)	38 513 648	97 731 796	(57 291 249)	40 440 547
MV and Substations	33 578 362	(11 776 429)	21 801 933	18 844 583	(11 342 565)	7 502 018
Community	32 287 498	(9 528 726)	22 758 772	32 254 557	(8 760 692)	23 493 865
Roads Infrastructure	373 288 500	(234 703 068)	138 585 432	372 014 453	(223 272 711)	148 741 742
LV Networks	77 437 428	(35 542 972)	41 894 456	75 994 486	(33 381 322)	42 613 164
HV Transmission Conductors	1 289 706	(124 105)	1 165 601	1 289 706	(81 114)	1 208 592
Storm Water Infrastructure	39 246 504	(21 586 454)	17 660 050	39 246 504	(19 624 130)	19 622 374
Machinery and equipment	312 951	(148 060)	164 891	827 179	(243 660)	583 519
Reservoirs	14 960 855	(6 031 503)	8 929 352	14 960 855	(5 732 286)	9 228 569
Sanitation infrastructure	87 706 256	(39 300 005)	48 406 251	63 361 374	(37 845 059)	25 516 315
Leased Assets	320 914	(44 571)	276 343	173 699	(173 699)	-
Construction work in progress	23 160 959	-	23 160 959	23 212 586	-	23 212 586
Water: Bulk Mains	127 293 030	(58 455 614)	68 837 416	127 293 031	(52 090 962)	75 202 069
Water treatment works	125 122 792	(78 447 516)	46 675 276	125 124 682	(72 194 990)	52 929 692
Water distribution	5 334 784	(2 059 022)	3 275 762	3 310 055	(1 857 135)	1 452 920
Total	**1 227 121 338**	**(618 725 298)**	**608 396 040**	**1 180 001 947**	**(579 545 930)**	**600 456 017**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2018

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Land	57 597 632	-	-	-	-	57 597 632
Buildings	51 748 416	-	-	-	(2 787 859)	48 960 557
Solid Waste Infrastructure	5 522 812	200 131	-	-	(987 239)	4 735 704
Furniture and fixtures	677 682	-	(133 944)	-	(212 462)	331 276
Transport Assets	12 314 265	3 557 683	-	-	(1 655 997)	14 215 951
IT equipment	847 238	56 215	(337 690)	-	(116 985)	448 778
MV Networks	40 440 547	-	-	1 151 485	(3 078 384)	38 513 648
MV and Substations	7 502 018	-	-	14 733 779	(433 864)	21 801 933
Community Assets	23 493 865	-	-	-	(735 093)	22 758 772
Road Infrastructure	148 741 742	-	(674)	1 278 783	(11 434 419)	138 585 432
LV Networks	42 613 164	-	-	1 442 942	(2 161 650)	41 894 456
HV Transmission Conductors	1 208 592	-	-	-	(42 991)	1 165 601
Stormwater infrastructure	19 622 374	-	-	-	(1 962 324)	17 660 050
Machinery and Equipment	583 519	-	(335 880)	-	(82 748)	164 891
Reservoirs	9 228 569	-	-	-	(299 217)	8 929 352
Sanitation Infrastructure	25 516 315	5 117 016	-	19 227 865	(1 454 945)	48 406 251
Leased assets	-	320 914	-	-	(44 571)	276 343
Construction work in progress	23 212 586	39 807 956	-	(39 859 583)	-	23 160 959
Water bulk mains	75 202 069	-	-	-	(6 364 653)	68 837 416
Water treatment works	52 929 692	-	-	-	(6 254 416)	46 675 276
Water Distribution	1 452 920	-	-	2 024 729	(201 887)	3 275 762
	600 456 017	**49 059 915**	**(808 188)**	**-**	**(40 311 704)**	**608 396 040**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2017

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Impairment reversal	Total
Land	57 597 632	-	-	-	-	-	57 597 632
Buildings	54 192 752	217 982	-	(2 662 318)	-	-	51 748 416
Solid waste infrastructure	6 548 473	-	-	(1 025 661)	-	-	5 522 812
Furniture and equipment	856 808	-	-	(179 126)	-	-	677 682
Motor vehicles	12 776 806	-	-	(462 541)	-	-	12 314 265
IT equipment	961 909	-	-	(114 671)	-	-	847 238
MV Networks	43 509 256	-	-	(3 068 709)	-	-	40 440 547
MV and substations	7 885 903	-	-	(383 885)	-	-	7 502 018
Community	24 212 742	-	-	(718 877)	-	-	23 493 865
Road Infrastructure	155 620 618	-	-	(6 878 876)	-	-	148 741 742
LV Network	44 650 361	-	-	(2 037 197)	-	-	42 613 164
HV Network	1 251 582	-	-	(42 990)	-	-	1 208 592
Storm water infrastructure	20 407 304	-	-	(784 930)	-	-	19 622 374
Machinery and equipment	638 738	-	-	(50 947)	(4 272)	-	583 519
Reservoirs	9 527 786	-	-	(299 217)	-	-	9 228 569
Sanitation infrastructure	26 578 630	-	-	(1 062 315)	-	-	25 516 315
Construction work in progress	23 439 194	36 283 913	(32 046 811)	-	-	(4 463 710)	23 212 586
Water: bulk mains	77 478 701	-	-	(2 276 632)	-	-	75 202 069
Water treatment works	55 807 040	-	-	(2 877 348)	-	-	52 929 692
Water distribution	1 570 713	-	-	(117 793)	-	-	1 452 920
	625 512 948	**36 501 895**	**(32 046 811)**	**(25 044 033)**	**(4 272)**	**(4 463 710)**	**600 456 017**

Pledged as security

None of the investment property has been pledged as security.

Depreciation rates

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

4. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Land	Indefinite	Indefinite
Buildings	Straight line	30 - 50 Years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	7 - 10 Years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 - 10 Years
Office equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 Years
IT equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 Years
Community	Straight line	30 - 75 Years
Machinery and equipment	Straight line	5 - 10 Years
Electrical infrastructure	Straight line	20 - 50 years
Roads infrastructure	Straight line	15 - 30 years
Sanitation infrastructure	Straight line	15 - 20 years
Water infrastructure	Straight line	15 - 20 years
Specialised vehicles	Straight line	20 - 50 years
Specialised vehicles	Straight line	20 Years
Leased Assets	Straight line	2 - 5 Years

Property, plant and equipment in the process of being constructed or developed

Cumulative expenditure recognised in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment

	2018	2017
Sanitation infrastructure	1 782 635	-
Water distribution	17 740 539	-
Community assets	3 637 782	-
	23 160 956	**-**

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2018

	Included within Infrastructure	Total
Opening balance	23 212 585	23 212 585
Additions/capital expenditure	39 807 956	39 807 956
Transferred to completed items	(39 859 584)	(39 859 584)
	23 160 957	**23 160 957**

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2017

	Included within Infrastructure	Total
Opening balance	23 439 194	23 439 194
Additions/capital expenditure	36 283 913	36 283 913
Other movements	(4 463 710)	(4 463 710)
Transferred to completed items	(32 046 812)	(32 046 812)
	23 212 585	**23 212 585**

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment

Expenditure incurred to repair and maintain property, plant and equipment included in Statement of Financial Performance

	2018	2017
Repairs and maintenance	9 942 714	13 039 934

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality that stipulates the details of work in progress included within infrastructure.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

5. Intangible assets

	2018			2017		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software, other	-	-	-	1 728 146	(1 728 146)	-

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2017

	Opening balance	Impairment loss	Total
Computer software, other	274 216	(274 216)	-

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

6. Heritage assets

	2018			2017		
	Cost / Valuation	**Accumulated impairment losses**	**Carrying value**	**Cost / Valuation**	**Accumulated impairment losses**	**Carrying value**
Monuments: Culturally Significant Buildings	3 485 999	-	3 485 999	3 485 999	-	3 485 999

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2018

	Opening balance	**Total**
Monuments: Culturally Significant Buildings	3 485 999	3 485 999

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2017

	Opening balance	**Total**
Monuments: Culturally Significant Buildings	3 485 999	3 485 999

Pledged as security

None of the heritage assets has been pledged as security.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

7. Financial assets

Designated at fair value		
Deposit Taking Institutions	741 057	707 199
	741 057	707 199
	-	-
	-	-
Current assets		
Designated at fair value	741 057	707 199
Non-current assets	-	-
Current assets	741 057	707 199

Financial assets at fair value

Fair values of financial assets measured or disclosed at fair value

Class 1	741 057	707 199

The valuation of the shares is based on the fair value of the unit price and number of shares obtained as at 30 June 2018. The number of shares held with Old Mutual is 40,026.37 at a value of R1,851.4225 per share.

8. Inventories

Consumables: Standard rated	698 456	2 487 385
Water	97 802	207 560
	796 258	**2 694 945**
Carrying value of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell	796 258	2 694 945
Inventories recognised as an expense during the year	1 483 465	1 171 184

The consumables stores balance disclosed above of R698,456 is after performing net realisable value write down on consumable stores which amounted to R1,305,743.48 . The balance of inventory expenses relates to inventory writedowns not associated with net realisable value writedown

Inventory pledged as security

There is no inventory that was pledged as security .

9. Receivables from exchange transactions

Debtors for sale of stands	1 208 554	1 208 554
Sundry receivables	2 043 530	-
	3 252 084	**1 208 554**

Debtor for sale of stands

The debtor for sale of stands receivable represents proceeds owing from purchasers for property owned by the municipality that has been sold.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

10. Receivables from non-exchange transactions

Traffic fines	194 758	164 764
Insurance Claims	3 150	-
	197 908	**164 764**

Fair value of receivables from non-exchange transactions

Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	191 758	164 764

Receivables from non-exchange transactions consists of traffic fines receivable which have been accounted for in accordance with iGRAP 1 - Applying the probability test on initial recognition of revenue.

Receivables from non-exchange transactions impaired

As of 30 June 2018, traffic fines of 1 529 980 (2017: 1 366 080) were impaired and provided for.

The amount of the provision was 1 338 222 as at 30 June 2018 (2017: 1 201 316).

During the 2018 financial year 21% of traffic fines issued were paid, whilst 18% of traffic fines issued were paid during the 2017 financial year.

11. Trading Service and Consumer Service Debtors

Gross balances		
Electricity	22 391 866	23 607 212
Merchandising, jobbing and contracts	211 587 479	147 847 158
Rates	69 720 397	56 354 703
Refuse	24 721 691	23 152 474
Water	90 820 121	87 927 931
Waste water	45 833 828	42 315 838
	465 075 382	**381 205 316**
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Electricity	(21 604 138)	(12 036 498)
Merchandising, jobbing and contracts	(166 574 539)	(122 303 326)
Rates	(41 450 160)	(30 630 275)
Refuse	(24 306 648)	(19 672 276)
Water	(90 763 617)	(69 873 757)
Waste water	(44 723 878)	(36 407 771)
	(389 422 980)	**(290 923 903)**
Net balance		
Electricity	787 728	11 570 714
Merchandising, jobbing and contracts	45 012 940	25 543 832
Rates	28 270 237	25 724 428
Refuse	415 043	3 480 198
Water	56 504	18 054 174
Waste water	1 109 950	5 908 067
	75 652 402	**90 281 413**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

11. Trading Service and Consumer Service Debtors (continued)

Included in above is receivables from exchange transactions

Electricity	5 742 469	11 570 714
Merchandising, jobbing and contracts	35 510 822	25 543 832
Refuse	3 093 922	3 480 198
Water	8 810 872	18 054 174
Waste water	5 068 814	5 908 067
	58 226 899	**64 556 985**

Included in above is receivables from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers)

Rates	28 273 000	25 724 428
Net balance	**86 499 899**	**90 281 413**

Rates

Current (0 -30 days)	1 936 591	2 097 258
31 - 60 days	1 427 349	1 366 291
61 - 90 days	1 319 673	1 287 867
91 - 120 days	1 218 141	1 209 889
121 - 180 days	1 069 617	7 192 335
> 180 days	62 749 026	43 201 054
	69 720 397	**56 354 694**

Electricity

Current (0 -30 days)	2 920 765	5 475 353
31 - 60 days	1 194 989	646 275
61 - 90 days	534 504	848 270
91 - 120 days	538 546	502 504
121 - 180 days	319 193	3 892 039
> 180 days	21 831 745	12 242 771
	27 339 742	**23 607 212**

Water

Current (0 -30 days)	2 128 036	3 825 505
31 - 60 days	1 612 267	1 779 079
61 - 90 days	1 388 165	2 139 029
91 - 120 days	1 646 300	1 431 134
121 - 180 days	1 441 381	9 813 598
> 180 days	91 168 426	68 939 586
	99 384 575	**87 927 931**

Waste water

Current (0 -30 days)	1 123 936	1 039 651
31 - 60 days	959 504	850 351
61 - 90 days	914 825	803 948
91 - 120 days	879 837	767 450
121 - 180 days	860 562	5 073 201
> 180 days	44 971 328	33 781 287
	49 709 992	**42 315 888**

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

11. Trading Service and Consumer Service Debtors (continued)

Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	673 237	642 624
31 - 60 days	550 787	498 537
61 - 90 days	522 242	469 056
91 - 120 days	497 869	456 833
121 - 180 days	485 233	2 966 041
> 180 days	24 629 558	18 119 383
	27 358 926	**23 152 474**

Jobbing, merchandising and contracts		
Current (0 -30 days)	5 085 062	3 783 601
31 - 60 days	4 554 580	3 557 733
61 - 90 days	4 292 665	3 509 480
91 - 120 days	4 242 887	3 442 092
121 - 180 days	4 059 246	22 309 622
> 180 days	169 327 311	111 260 237
	191 561 751	**147 862 765**

Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(290 923 903)	(232 042 589)
Contributions to allowance	(98 499 077)	(58 881 314)
	(389 422 980)	**(290 923 903)**

Included in the **OTHER RECEIVABLES** amount of R191,561,751 (**2017**: R147,862,765) are the following ***material classes of transactions*** which have been split as follows per the detailed MUNSOFT age analysis,(smaller classes of transactions have been combined into "other movements" line item:

Agreements (Debt arrangements)	970 837	1 468 545
Capital	4 555 762	4 903 643
Interest	117 594 406	103 830 623
VAT	34 771 715	29 597 295
Sundries	11 562 235	10 200 892
Other movements	(320 305)	340 125
Writeoff	22 277 717	-
Reversal of internally generated accounts (net movement)	149 384	(2 478 359)
TOTAL	191 561 751	147 862 765

Calculation of debt impairment

For the 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 financial years the debt impairment calculation has been performed in accordance with the council approved **"provision for doubtful debt policy"**.The policy entails calculating impairment on debt 180 days and older by applying the "non-payment"ratio for each respective customer whilst taking cognisance of credit balances within receivables as well as in-active accounts and approved indigents.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash at Bank: Bank Accounts	82 791 119	76 805 035
Call Deposits and Investments: Deposits Taking Institutions	11 877 965	9 566 739
	94 669 084	**86 371 774**

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

12. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	30 June 2016	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	30 June 2016
FIRST NATIONAL BANK - Primary Account - 5418-0010-025	100 648 787	79 399 000	84 807 402	85 097 859	76 805 035	73 323 711
FIRST NATIONAL BANK - MIG Account - 7438-8117-704	7 991 242	7 991 242	7 991 242	7 991 242	7 991 242	7 991 242
FIRST NATIONAL BANK - Account Type - 6209-2639-875	1 498 910	1 498 910	1 499 708	1 498 910	1 498 910	1 499 708
STANDARD BANK - Account Type - 038-749-688	81 073	76 587	72 149	81 073	76 587	72 149
Total	**110 220 012**	**88 965 739**	**94 370 501**	**94 669 084**	**86 371 774**	**82 886 810**

13. Provision for water supply

	2018	2017
Department of Water and Sanitation		
Seme Municipality (Acc number - 60000445)	63 008 565	57 811 043
Seme Local Municipality (Acc number - 60000963)	20 875 754	22 607 280
Seme Local Municipality (Acc number - 60000473)	3 392 790	1 906 284
	87 277 109	**82 324 607**

The provision raised for water supply relates to invoices owing to the Department of Water and Sanitation. Three separate accounts are held with the Department of which have been detailed as above.

The amount owing was recognised as a provision under GRAP 19 and not a payable from exchange transaction as per GRAP 10 as the municipality was disputing the amount owing which resulted in uncertainty regarding the amount owing to the Department.

The dispute has been settled and the amount owing has been reclassified to a liability in the current year as there is certainty regarding the amount owing.

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

14. Employee benefit obligations

Medical plan

Post retirement medical aid plan

The municipality provices certain post-retirement health care benefits by funding the medical aid contributions of qualifying retired member of the municipality. According to the rules of the medical aid funds, with which the municipality is associated, a member (who is on the current conditions of service) is entitled to remain a continued member of such medical aid fund on retirement, in which case the municipality is liable for a certain portion of the medical aid membership fee.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The liability for in-service members is accrued over their expected working lifetimes. The expected remaining working-lifetime of eligible employees is 18.7 years.

At the valuation date of 30 June 2018, membership of health care arrangements entitled to a post-employment medical aid subsidy was 129 in-service members (employees) and 22 continuation members (retirees and widows).

Post retirement gratuity plan

The municipality has an obligation in respect of the entitlement of employees to long service awards (LSA). The LSA is not a funded arrangement, i.e. no separate assets have been set aside to meet this liability.

There are 230 employees that are currently entitled to Long Service Awards. The expected remaining working-lifetime of eligible employees is 18.7 years.

The Municipality offers employees LSA for every five years of service completed, to 45 years of service, inclusive.

The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

Carrying value		
Present value of the defined benefit obligation-wholly unfunded	(20 323 788)	(20 799 199)
Present value of the long service award obligation wholly funded	(4 108 031)	(3 722 919)
Increase in defined benefit obligation	(183 571)	475 411
Increase in long service award obligation	(117 267)	(385 112)
	(24 732 657)	**(24 431 819)**
Non-current liabilities	(23 456 360)	(23 092 224)
Current liabilities	(1 276 297)	(1 339 595)
	(24 732 657)	**(24 431 819)**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Opening balance	(20 323 788)	(20 799 199)
Service cost	(767 558)	(745 306)
Interest cost	(1 929 185)	(1 912 689)
Benefits paid	730 751	781 404
Acturial gain	1 782 421	2 352 002
	(20 507 359)	**(20 323 788)**

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

14. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Net expense recognised in the statement of financial performance

Current service cost - defined benefit plan	(765 558)	(745 306)
Past service cost - long service award	(361 616)	(367 493)
Interest cost - defined benefit plan	(1 929 185)	(1 912 689)
Interest cost - long service award	(321 154)	(302 339)
Acturial gains - defined benefit plan	1 782 421	2 352 002
Acturial losses - long service award	(43 341)	(90 587)
Benefits paid - defined benefit plan	730 751	781 404
Benefits vesting - long service award	608 844	375 307
Net income / (expense) recognised in the statement of financial performance	**(298 838)**	**90 299**

Calculation of actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains - defined Benefit Plan	1 782 421	2 352 002
Actuarial losses - long service award	(43 341)	(90 587)
	1 739 080	**2 261 415**

Changes in the present value of the LONG SERVICE AWARD obligation are as follows:

Opening balance	(4 108 031)	(3 722 919)
Current service cost	(361 616)	(367 493)
Interest cost	(321 154)	(302 339)
Expected benefits vesting	608 844	375 307
Acturial loss	(43 341)	(90 587)
	(4 225 298)	**(4 108 031)**

The municipality expects to contribute 821 116 to its defined benefit plans in the following financial year (expected medical aid contributions).

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

14. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

Key assumptions used

Assumptions used at the reporting date:

Discount rates (D) - Defined benefit plan	9,54 %	9,66 %
Discount rates (D) - Long service awards	8,59 %	8,43 %
General salary inflation (long term)	6,84 %	6,25 %
Health cost inflation	7,34 %	7,94 %
Net discount rate (health care cost inflation)	2,05 %	1,59 %
Net effective discount rate (long service award)	2,25 %	2,05 %

DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

- Explanation of assumptions used

Two of the most important financial variables used in the GRAP 25 valuation is the net discount rate and the medical inflation rate.

The medical inflation rate was set with reference to the past relationship between CPI and medical aid contribution rate inflation. South Africa has experienced significant increases in health care cost inflation in recent years.

The average retirement age for all active employees was assumed to be 63 years. This assumption implicitly allows for ill-health and early retirements.

It is difficult to predict future investment returns and health care cost infation rates. The relationship between them is more stable and therefore easier to predict. GRAP 25 requires that financial assumptions be based on market expectations at the valuation date for the period which the obligations are to be settled.

Discount rate

GRAP 25 stipulates that the choice of this rate should be derived from government bond yields with the estimated term of the post-employment liabilities. However, where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated term of all the benefit payments, current market rates of the appropriate term should be used to discount shorter term payments, and the discount rate for longer maturities should be estimated by extrapolating current rates along the yield curve.

Consequently, a discount rate of 9.54% per annum has been used. The corresponding index-linked yield at this term is 3.02%. These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the yield curve obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 30 June 2018.

Health Care Cost Inflation Rate

This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs. Any assumption regarding future medical scheme contribution increases is therefore subjective.

A health care cost inflation rate of 7.34% has been assumed. This is 1.50% in excess of expected CPI inflation over the expected term of the liability, namely 5.84%. A larger differential would be unsustainable, eventually forcing members to less expensive options. This implies a net discount rate of 2.05% which derives from ((1 + 9.54%)/(1 + 7.34%))-1.

The next contribution increase was assumed to occur with effect from 1 January 2019.

Maximum Subsidy Inflation Rate

This assumption is required to reflect estimated future changes in the maximum amount to which subisidies are limited.

This maximum amount is set at R4,218.17 for the year ending 30 June 2019.

The future salary inflation assumpation of 6.84%, was set to be 1% above expected CPI inflation. Thus, a maximum subsidy inflation assumption of 5.13% was assumed.

14. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

- Explanation of assumptions used

Discount rate

As stipulated above, GRAP 25 requires that the discount rate used should be derived from government bond yields consistent with the estimated term of the employee benefit liabilities. Consequently, a discount rate of 8.59% per annum has been used.

The first step in the derivation of this yield is to calculate the liability-weighted average of the yields corresponding to the actual terms until payment of long service awards, for each employee. The 8.59% is then derived as the liability-weighted average of the yields derived in the first step The corresponding liability-weighted index-linked yield is 2.75%.

These rates do not reflect any adjustment for taxation. These rates were deduced from the yield curve obtained from the Johannesburg Stock Exchange after the market close on 29 June 2018. The liability-weighted average term of the total liability is 6.87 years.

Salary inflation rate

This assumption is required to reflect the estimated growth in salaries of the eligible employees until retirement. It is important in that the LSA are based on an employee's salary at the date of the award.

A general salary inflation rate of 6.20% per annum over the expected term of the liability has been assumed, which is 1% higher than the estimate of CPI inflation over the same term. This assumption reflects a net discount rate of 2.25%.

It has been assumed that the next salary increase will take place on 1 July 2019.

Average retirement age

The normal retirement age is 65. It has been assumed that employees will retire at age 63 on average, which then implicitly allows for expected rates of ill-health, early and late retirement.

Other assumptions

Assumed healthcare cost trends rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in surplus or deficit. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trends rates would have the following effects (R'000):

	One percentage point increase	One percentage point increase
Effect on the aggregate of the service cost and interest cost	22 062	21 842

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows (R '000):

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Defined benefit obligation	20 507	20 324	20 799	20 275	19 306
Long service awards	4 225	4 108	3 723	-	-
Experience adjust on defined benefit plan (gains)	(487)	(584)	(1 142)	(784)	-
Experience adjust on long service awards (loss)	99	299	-	-	-

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

15. Provisions

Reconciliation of provisions - 2018

	Opening Balance	Unwinding of the discount rate	Change in discount factor	Reduction due to re-measurement or settlement without cost to entity	Total
Decomissioning and Restoration: Landfill Sites	19 881 233	618 307	(394 057)	749 898	20 855 381

Reconciliation of provisions - 2017

	Opening Balance	Unwinding of the discount rate	Change in discount factor	Reduction due to re-measurement or settlement without cost to entity	Total
Decomissioning and Restoration: Landfill Sites	19 822 329	391 131	(987 860)	655 633	19 881 233

	2018	2017
Non-current liability	20 098 331	19 262 926
Current liability	757 050	618 307
	20 855 381	**19 881 233**

Environmental rehabilitation provision

The provision for rehabilitation of landfill sites relates to the legal obligation to rehabilitate landfill sites used for waste disposal. The discount rate was deduced from the GOVI longbond. The annualised rate as at 30 June 2018 was 9.90%. The consumer price inflation of 6.05% was also factored into the discount rate which resulted in a net discount rate of 3.63%.

The environmental rehabilitation provision relates to four landfill sites namely Volksrust, Amersfoort, Wakkerstroom and Perdekop. For the Volksrust and Amersfoort sites, the number of years until closure is three and twelve years respectively, whilst the Wakkerstroom and Perdekop landfill sites have been closed.

16. Trade and Other Payables: Exchange transactions

	2018	2017
Payables and Accruals	11 465 829	14 786 148
Advance Payments	8 120 287	4 616 269
Retentions	4 727 992	3 672 946
Accrued leave pay	4 493 219	4 252 619
Control, Clearing and Interface Accounts	(460 281)	536 337
Unallocated deposits	5 887 952	8 258 177
	34 234 998	**36 122 496**

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

17. Transfers and Subsidies Payable

Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:

Monetary Allocations: National Government		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	134 427	-
Operational: Skills Development Grant	425 454	320 468
Capital: Intergrated National Electricification Programme	-	133 954
Operational: Expanded Public Works Programme	-	15 877
Operational: Disaster Management Grant	179 026	179 026
	738 907	**649 325**

18. VAT payable

VAT payable	10 317 440	4 574 253

19. Consumer deposits

Water and Electricity	1 961 846	1 663 702
Housing rental	52 790	-
	2 014 636	**1 663 702**

Consumer deposits are paid by consumers on application for new water and electricity connections. Rental deposits are paid for securing the use of rental property. The deposits are repaid for water and electricity, when the water and electricity connections are terminated and for housing rentals when the rental contract expires.

In cases where consumers default on their accounts or damage rented property, the municipality can utilise the deposit as payment for the outstanding amount and repairing damaged property respectively.

	2018	2017 Restated*

20. Finance lease obligation

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	142 061	6 233
- in second to fifth year inclusive	224 930	-
	366 991	6 233
less: future finance charges	(80 341)	(89)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**286 650**	**6 144**

Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	94 401	6 144
- in second to fifth year inclusive	192 249	-
	286 650	**6 144**

Non-current liabilities	192 250	6 144
Current liabilities	94 401	-
	286 651	**6 144**

The municipality entered into a 36 month lease contract with Konica Minolta which had a commencement date of 1 February 2018. The legal nature of the lease agreement is an operating lease but substance over form prevails in the context of GRAP 13. The lease agreement meets the requirements of a finance lease and has been accounted for as such in accordance with GRAP 13.

The average lease term is three years. The prime interest rate of 10% was used to perform the discounting of the present value of future minimum lease payments.

The lease arrangement with Konica Minolta has fixed repayments with the last payment being made on the 1st of January 2021.

The municipality's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessor's charge over the leased assets. Refer note .

21. Service charges

Sale of electricity	52 399 840	47 946 628
Sale of water	19 137 492	26 034 527
Solid waste	8 485 312	8 035 794
Sewerage and sanitation charges	14 149 200	13 085 827
	94 171 844	**95 102 776**

The amounts disclosed above for revenue from service charges are in respect of services rendered which are billed to the consumers on a monthly basis according to approved tariffs.

The service charges for both the 2018 and 2017 financial years have been disclosed after factoring in the total indigent subsidy expense of R12,584,605 for year ending 30 June 2018 and R3,435,785 for year ending 30 June 2017.

For the year ending 30 June 2018 the monthly indigent subsidy received by each registered indigent household was R 260 whilst for the year ending 30 June 2017 it was R210 per month.

* See Note

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2018	2017 Restated*

22. Operational Revenue

Sale of Property	313 000	362 701
Breakages and Losses Recovered	45 339	2 780
Insurance Refund	358 742	-
Building Plan Approval	105 357	218 886
Clearance Certificates	20 842	24 989
Cemetary and burial	74 245	65 776
Merchandising, jobbing and contracts	157 561	512 357
Sale of Goods: Publications Tender Documents	63 187	45 444
	1 138 273	**1 232 933**

23. Agency services

National	5 490 729	5 694 999

The municipality has entered into an agreement with the Mpumalanga Department of Safety, Security and Liason ('the Department"). The agreement is entered into every five years, signed within three months of the new term of office for Local Government.

In terms of the agreement the Department is responsible for registration, licensing, and testing functions in terms of applicable national and provincial road traffic legislation. In order to provide greater access to clients throughout the Province, the Department transferred specified registration, licensing and testing functions to appropriately identified agents, who process these functions for and on behalf of the Department.

As a result of the abovementioned agreement the municipality acts as an agent on behalf of the department. The agent is thus entitled to 20% (incl VAT) of the total collected fees in terms of clause 6.2 in respect of motor vehicle registration and licensing fees, as specified in the relevant schedules contained in the applicable national and provincial road traffic legislation.

24. Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land

Interest revenue		
Current and Non-current Assets: Bank	7 182 127	5 342 507
Interest charged on trade and other receivables	36 811 873	32 549 425
	43 994 000	**37 891 932**

The interest charged oon trade and other receivables represents interest levied on consumer debtor accounts who are in arrear with payments due to the municipality

25. Rental of facilities and equipment

Non-market related		
Investment Property: Straight Line	2 712 081	984 498
Property Plant and Equipment: Community Assets Ad-hoc	16 062	19 710
	2 728 143	**1 004 208**
Premises	2 728 143	1 004 208
Garages and parking	-	-
Facilities and equipment	-	-

* See Note

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2018	2017 Restated*

26. Property rates

Rates billed

Agricultural	6 915 853	7 246 392
Residential	13 492 317	11 486 421
Commercial	6 536 377	8 147 009
State	9 456 623	9 009 387
Public Service Infrastructure	11 256	10 456
Mining	2 285 249	2 146 399
Less: Income forgone	(2 183 733)	(1 977 933)
	29 598 089	28 821 739
	36 513 942	**36 068 131**

Valuations

Agricultural	4 189 970 830	4 189 970 830
Residential	1 747 009 050	1 747 009 050
State	597 997 700	597 997 700
Used for multiple purposes	454 331 300	454 331 300
Commercial	312 942 400	312 942 400
Mining purposes	96 694 000	96 694 000
Place of worship	49 997 100	49 997 100
Institutional	47 402 500	47 402 500
Public Service Infrastructure	3 792 680	3 792 680
Less: Income forgone	(622 007 004)	(622 007 004)
	6 878 130 556	**6 878 130 556**

General Valuations (GV) on land and buildings are performed every four years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2014. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions.

The new general valuation will be implemented on 01 July 2018.

	2018	2017 Restated*

27. Government grants and subsidies

Operating grants		
Equitable Share	96 311 830	91 979 994
Financial Management Grant	1 699 999	1 625 000
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 759 000	1 686 123
	99 770 829	**95 291 117**
Capital grants		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	29 192 573	25 220 000
Integrated National Electrification Grant	17 000 000	6 866 047
Provincial Library Grant	-	4 200 488
	46 192 573	**36 286 535**
	99 770 829	95 291 117
	46 192 573	36 286 535
	145 963 402	**131 577 652**

Equitable Share

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.In terms of the allocation made by National Treasury the funds are also utilised to enable the municipality to execute its functions as the local authority. No funds have been withheld.

All registered indigents receive a monthly subsidy based on the monthly billing, towards the consumer's account, which subsidy is determined annually by council. This subsidy is funded from the grant.

Municipal Infrastructure Grant

Current-year receipts	29 327 000	25 220 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(29 192 573)	(25 220 000)
	134 427	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) was allocated for the construction of roads, basic sewerage and water infrastructure as part of upgrading of poor households, micro enterprises, social institutions and to provide for the rehabilitation and upgrading of municipal infrastructure.

Finance Management Grant

Current-year receipts	1 700 000	1 625 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 700 000)	(1 625 000)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The financial management grant is paid by National Treasury to municipalities to help implement the financial management reforms required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003.

Municipal Systems Improvement Grant

Current-year receipts	-	452 752
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(452 752)

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

27. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The municipal systems improvement grant is allocated to municipalities to assist in building in-house capacity to perform their functions and to improve and stabilise municipal systems.

Skills Development Grant

	2018	2017
Balance unspent at beginning of year	320 468	264 761
Current-year receipts	104 986	129 617
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(73 910)
	425 454	**320 468**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The skills development grant has been allocated to the municipality to further develop specific skillsets of staff members within the municipality.

Intergrated National Electrification Programme

	2018	2017
Balance unspent at beginning of year	133 954	-
Current-year receipts	17 000 000	7 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(17 000 000)	(6 866 046)
Repayment of unspent portion	(133 954)	-
	-	**133 954**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The integrated national electrification programme grant has been provided to the municipality for purposes of providing new households with access to electricity.

Disaster Management Grant

	2018	2017
Balance unspent at beginning of year	202 052	202 052

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

The disaster management grant has been provided to the municipality for purposes of reconstructing and rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure that was damaged during the March 2014 flooding. Specific projects being undertaken relates to upgrading of the community access bridge for Wakkerstroom (ward 5), re-gravelling and grading of inner roads in Volksrust as well as paving and filling of potholes in Volksrust and Perdekop.

Expanded Public Works Programme

	2018	2017
Balance unspent at beginning of year	15 877	17 345
Current-year receipts	1 759 000	1 702 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 759 000)	(1 686 123)
Repayment of unspent portion	(15 877)	(17 345)
	-	**15 877**

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

27. Government grants and subsidies (continued)

Provide explanations of conditions still to be met and other relevant information.

	2018	2017 Restated*

28. Employee related costs

Basic	47 903 634	46 227 704
Bonus	3 342 936	3 170 661
Medical aid - company contributions	2 986 998	4 393 445
UIF	412 688	425 285
SDL	604 233	605 383
Leave pay provision charge	1 545 516	621 976
Barganing council levy	23 998	24 161
Defined contribution plans	9 219 953	9 243 382
Overtime payments	4 577 321	3 416 718
Car allowance	1 439 569	2 230 894
Housing benefits and allowances	193 576	229 278
Standby allowance	151 173	1 998 923
	72 401 595	**72 587 810**

Senior Management: Municipal Manager: Salary and Allowances

Annual Remuneration	773 403	750 803
Car Allowance	89 618	358 472
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	40 935	159 157
	903 956	**1 268 432**

Mr PB Malebeye was the Municipal Manager for the period 1 July 2017 to 21 September 2017. Mr P Thwala was appointed as the Acting Municipal Manager on the 12th of October 2017

Senior Management: Chief Finance Officer: Salary and Allowances

Annual Remuneration	546 411	-
Car Allowance	77 000	-
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	99 144	-
	722 555	**-**

The position of Chief Financial Officer was vacant during the financial year. An acting Chief Financial Officer was appointed during the year under review. The position of permanent CFO was filled on the 14th of August 2017.

Senior Management: Technical Services Director: Salary and Allowances

Annual Remuneration	-	677 911
Car Allowance	-	99 000
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	154 945
	-	**931 856**

The position of Director - Technical Services was vacant during the financial year. The previous directors' contract ended on 31 May 2017 and the position has not been filled to date.

Senior Management: Community Services Director: Salary and Allowances

Annual Remuneration	-	695 604
Car Allowance	-	77 000
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	-	159 253
	-	**931 857**

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

28. Employee related costs (continued)

The position of Director - Community Services was vacant during the financial year. The previous directors' contract ended on 31 May 2017 and the position has not been filled to date.

Senior Management: Corporate Services Director: Salary and Allowances

Annual Remuneration	536 404	587 124
Car Allowance	121 000	98 750
Contributions to UIF, Medical and Pension Funds	96 433	153 852
Other	-	7 420
	753 837	**847 146**

The Director - Technical services previous contract ended on 31 May 2017 and he was reappointed on the 7th August 2018.

29. Debt impairment

Debt impairment	98 581 244	56 074 811

The debt impairment represents the charge to the Statement of Financial Performance due to the increase in provision for debt impairment which has been calculated with reference to non-payment rates on an individual customer basis.

30. Bulk purchases

Electricity	48 189 004	49 247 731
Water	17 504 124	8 322 708
	65 693 128	**57 570 439**

Bulk purchases are the cost of commodities not generated by the municipality, which the municipality distributes in the municipal area for resale to the consumers.

Electricity is purchased in bulk on a monthly basis from Eskom.

Water is purchased from the Department of water and sanitation in addition to natural water resources being used from local dams.

31. Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment	41 684 431	26 366 617
Intangible assets	-	274 216
	41 684 431	**26 640 833**

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

32. Operating cost

Advertising	493 972	435 680
External Audit Fees	4 772 813	4 224 150
Bank charges, facility and card fees: Bank accounts	406 854	412 310
Commission: Third party vendors	2 234 348	902 638
Municipal services	1 001 033	657 907
Insurance, underwritting: Premiums	3 041 063	1 443 093
External Computer Service: Internet Charge	986 733	739 909
External computer services: Softwares	350 572	-
Wet fuel	4 249 489	3 567 230
Printing, publications and books	915 071	729 321
Uniform and protective clothing	1 320 042	1 127 642
Professional Bodies, membership and subscriptions	1 001 342	911 828
Communication: Telephone and fax	1 171 380	1 146 446
Freight services	91 375	-
Travel and Subsistence:Domestic:Transport without Operator:Own Transport	1 059 857	706 912
Travel and Subsistence:Domestic:Food and Beverage (Served)	57 643	165 358
Travel and Subsistence:Domestic:Accommodation	255 728	707 346
Inventory consumed	861 966	2 061 261
Remuneration of ward committees	1 258 000	936 825
	25 529 281	**20 875 856**

Subsistence and travel was reclassified in terms of the mSCOA classifications, however the ,municipality did not collect information relating to Accomodation and meals during the prior year seperately. Management therefore split the accomodation and meals amounts by using estimates on a prorata basis based on the split in the current year expenditure.

33. Contracted services

Outsourced Services: Business and Advisory	12 305 344	2 470 199
Contractors: Repairs and Maintenance	12 124 731	13 039 934
Consultants and Professional Services	4 309 817	7 313 732
Other Contractors	-	6 805 256
	28 739 892	**29 629 121**

34. Remuneration of councillors

Executive Mayor	840 313	760 164
Mayoral Committee Members	1 796 585	1 624 749
Speaker	681 128	615 097
Councillors	5 040 170	4 584 305
	8 358 196	**7 584 315**

Upper limits of SALGA

The remuneration of councillors is based on Government Gazette 40519, dated 21 December 2017 and is within the upper limits of salaries, allowances and benefits as determined by SALGA..

* See Note

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2018	2017 Restated*

35. Finance costs

Trade and other payables	4 388	-
Finance leases	24 929	7 598
GRAP 19 Interest on landfill rehabilitation provision	774 017	391 131
GRAP 25 Interest cost on medical aid and long service awards	2 770 669	2 215 028
	3 574 003	**2 613 757**

36. Transfers and subsidies

Other subsidies		
VIP Toilets for wards 9,10,11 and farms	-	3 950 525
Total Grants and subsidies	-	-
Total Grants and subsidies	-	3 950 525

The transfer and subsidy expense relates to toilets constructed on the premises of residents living in wards 9,10,11 as well as farms. These toilets are not regarded as an asset of the municipality as the residents of these wards retain control over the use and economic benefits arising from the use of these toilets.

37. Cash generated from operations

(Deficit) surplus	(10 356 759)	33 711 370
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	41 684 431	26 640 833
Loss on disposal of assets	808 187	-
Reduction in landfill site closure costs	-	(170 517)
Traffic fines	-	(290 850)
Debt impairment	98 581 244	56 074 811
Consumable stores write downs	-	1 952 045
Actuarial gains	300 838	(2 261 415)
Leave accrual charge	-	97 853
Interest	43 739 933	(29 935 668)
Bulk purchases	-	(1 941 808)
Fair value adjustment on other financial assets	-	32 098
Other non-cash items	(685 931)	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	1 898 687	(3 661 146)
Other receivables	(2 043 530)	(444 476)
Consumer debtors	(83 952 233)	(33 976 992)
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	(33 144)	245 891
Trade and Other Payables: Exchange transactions	(1 887 488)	(1 248 782)
VAT	5 743 187	2 581 640
Employee benefit obligation	-	(43 912)
Transfers and Subsidies Payable	89 582	(7 316 483)
Environmental rehabilitation provision	350 934	-
Consumer deposits	-	36 727
	94 262 867	**40 081 219**

38. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2018

Financial assets

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

38. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Other Financial assets (Old Mutual Investment)	741 057	-	741 057
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	2 886 786	2 886 786
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	194 908	194 908
Consumer debtors	-	86 499 899	86 499 899
Cash and cash equivalents	-	94 669 084	94 669 084
	741 057	**184 250 677**	**184 991 734**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	3 655 345	3 655 345
Consumer deposits	2 014 636	2 014 636
	5 669 981	**5 669 981**

2017

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Other Financial assets (Old Mutual Investment)	707 199	-	707 199
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	3 692 848	3 692 848
Other receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	164 764	164 764
Consumer debtors	-	88 880 035	88 880 035
Cash and cash equivalents	-	86 371 774	86 371 774
	707 199	**179 109 421**	**179 816 620**

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	30 008 001	30 008 001
Consumer deposits	1 663 702	1 663 702
	31 671 703	**31 671 703**

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

39. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	13 074 817	20 650 281
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	13 074 817	20 650 281

Authorised operational expenditure

Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Operating	18 464 947	9 890 862
Total operational commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	18 464 947	9 890 862

Total commitments

Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	13 074 817	20 650 281
Authorised operational expenditure	18 464 947	9 890 862
	31 539 764	**30 541 143**

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	142 061	4 104
- in second to fifth year inclusive	224 930	-
	366 991	**4 104**

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for 12 of its office photocopiers starting on 1 February 2018. Monthly payments are as follows, 7 copiers at R 235.96 each, 3 copiers at R 1 150.86 and 2 copiers at R 3 367.07 per month excluding VAT. Konica Minolta is the lessor is the lessor. No contingent rent is payable.

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	-	787 744

Certain of the municipality's land is held to generate rental income. Rental of land (largely for grazing purposes) was rented out at R169 per hectar per annum for the current financial year (2017: R 159).

A decision was taken during the 2017 financial year to align all lease contracts to the financial year of the municipality, except for one rental contract for which specific approval was grant to extent this contract up to 31 October 2017.

The above decision had the impact that as at 30 June 2017 all lease contracts had an expiry date of 30 June 2017 except for the lease contract relating to Ubuhle Bevele Co-Op which expires on the 31st of October 2017 for which the minimum lease payments have been disclosed for 2017 financial year.

The reason for not disclosing any minimum lease payments due within one year for the current year is because all lease agreements have been aligned to the financial year end.

* See Note

	2018	2017 Restated*

40. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Nicolas Soldatos: Legal proceedings have been instituted against the municipality over the death of Nicholas Soldatos, who have left three dependants behind. The contingent liability amount for this legal case as at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 financial years amount to R10,099,995

Human Broers Beheerend: Legal proceedings instituted against the Municipality by Human Broers Beheerend amounts to R73,071 for both the 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 financial years. The legal case was made with regards to unpaid work for services rendered to the Municipality.

Barry Roberts: Claim for damages caused as a result of an unmarked bridge and road works by Barry Roberts amounts to R56,200 for both the 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 financial years.

Gabriel Du Toit: Gabriel Michael Du Toit alleges that a municipal employee negligently caused an accident. The matter is awaiting a court date. As at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 the contingent liability amount owing was assessed as R29,190.

Aleda Magdalena De Beer: Aleda Magdalena De Beer alledges that an employee of the municipality caused an accident. The amount of the claim is R 32 558.69 for the current financial year.

Mostert claim: Mr Mostert alleges to have been injured after falling into an open manhole. The contingent liability amounts to R75,000 as at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 financial years.

Ulwazi Protection Services: The invoice for Ulwazi Protection Services is contested by the Municipality on the basis of the hours submitted and the total amount owing. The Municipality believes the probability of paying the exact amount is remote and that if the amount is paid, it will be at a reduced amount. As at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017 the contingent liability amount owing was assessed as R90,997

Contingent assets

The Municipality has made a claim against JF Buthelezi for misappropriation of funds. The Municipality is of the opinion that the amount are probable to be recoverable. The amount is R1,358,730 which is similar to the prior financial year's assessment of the contingent asset amount.

41. Risk management

Financial risk management

The municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely credit risk and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

The municipality's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

* See Note

41. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk

The municipality's credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and consumer debtors. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party. All the municipality's deposits are of a short term nature to ensure that the municipality's cash flow is not affected.

Consumer debtors comprise a widespread customer base.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Current assets	2018	2017
First National Bank (as per bank balance held with counterparty)	100 648 786	88 889 152
Standard bank of South Africa	81 073	76 587
Consumer debtors	86 499 899	90 281 413

42. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

43. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	229	229
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	2 022	-
	2 251	**229**

The fruitless expenditure of R4 388 relates to interest charged on Eskom invoices for late payments.

44. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	8 739 570	19 218 186
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	2 641 056	3 988 375
Less: Amounts written off by Council	(8 739 570)	(14 466 991)
	2 641 056	**8 739 570**

Details of irregular expenditure – current year

	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	
Vumakonke Transport & Projects - Firefighter Uniform. Bid committee did not specify the minimum threshold for local production content	None	344 171
Ngwekazi Security and Construction Pty Ltd - Supply and delivery of electrical supplies as and when required. Bid committee did not specify the minimum threshold for local production content	None	2 296 885
		2 641 056

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

45. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Material losses expressed as a percentage

Water material losses expressed as a percentage %	29	28
Electiricity losses expressed as a percentage %	38	4
	-	-

Total water purified for the year ending 30 June 2018 was 46,373,488KL (for year ending 30 June 2018 it was 43,451,107KL). The total KL billed for year ending 30 June 2018 was 28,852,413KL which thus led to a distribution loss of 21,325,252KL. Expressed as a percentage the non revenue water distribution loss for year ending 30 June 2018 amounted to 38%

The electricity distribution loss for the current year was calculated by subtracting the total electricty KWH billed (conventional and prepaid) from the total bulk purchases of KWH from Eskom. The loss in KWH was then divided by the total KWH purchased. In the prior year the loss was significantly reduced as numerous illegal connections were discovered and disconnected.

Audit fees

Current year subscription / fee	4 772 813	4 224 150
Amount paid - current year	(4 772 813)	(4 224 150)
	-	-

PAYE and UIF

Current year subscription / fee	10 172 727	9 030 149
Amount paid - current year	(10 172 727)	(9 030 149)
	-	-

Pension and Medical Aid Deductions

Current year subscription / fee	19 776 534	20 240 343
Amount paid - current year	(19 776 534)	(20 240 343)
	-	-

VAT

VAT payable	10 317 440	4 574 253

VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note .

All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

VAT is payable on a receipts basis. Only once payment is received from a customer (receivable) then the VAT is paid over to SARS.

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

45. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2018:

30 June 2018	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Masondo TS	365 287	365 287
Mavuso BG	4 304	4 304
Mavuso BS	112 666	112 666
Moloi NLP	3 280	3 280
Ngwenya GO	171 655	171 655
Nkomo LM	81 004	81 004
Simelani XI	2 636	2 636
Vilakazi V	96 189	96 189
	837 021	**837 021**

30 June 2017	Outstanding more than 90 days	Total
Mavuso BG	1 700	1 700
Nkomo LM	39 484	39 484
Mavuso BS	62 678	62 678
Moloi NLP	3 435	3 435
Vilakazi V	84 817	84 817
Simelani XI	2 176	2 176
Mahlaba FE	829	829
Masondo TS	12 344	12 344
Manana TE	18 494	18 494
Nkambule GR	4 234	4 234
Ngwenya GO	2 333	2 333
	232 524	**232 524**

Supply chain management regulations

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations any deviation from the Supply Chain Management Policy needs to be approved/condoned by the City Manager and noted by Council. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have been condoned.

Incident		
Emergency	3 571 561	3 104 210
Impracticable	149 480	-
	3 721 041	**3 104 210**

46. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

1. **Service charges**: The variance is due to a low payment rate of services by consumers

2. **Rental of facilities**: Rental of facilities income arises from rental of apartments and land to members of the community in return for a fee. There were more functions held in the municipal halls in the current year.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

46. Budget differences (continued)

3. **Interest received - trading**: The variance is due to interest being charged to consumer debtors' accounts due to non-payment of services by consumers.This increased due to the incerease in the accounts receivables.

4. **Agency fees**: License and permits income is earned as a percentage on the money which was collected by the municipality on behalf of the Mpumulanga Department of Transport. The variance is due to low payment rate and less cars registered in Pixley.

5. **Rendering of services:** This is income earned from miscellaneous activities, and there is no control as to how much will be earned in each year.

6. **Interest on investment**: During the financial year the municipality invested surplus cash which generated more interest than anticipated.
7. **Property rates:** Property rates were over budgeted for.

8. **Transfers and Subsidies**: More grants received in current year and spent in current year.

9. **Fines, penalties and forfeits**: More tickets were issued in current year.

10. **Depreciation and amortisation**: Depreciation was not calculated during the year. The depreciation calculation for the year was only performed at year end which thus made it difficult to accurately budget for this expense item.

11. **Finance cost**: The "unwinding of discount" relating to the **GRAP 19** (Environmental rehabilitation provision) and **GRAP 25** (Employee benefit obligation) was accounted for as a separate expense line item during the current year. Please refer to paragraph C. within note **44**. "Comparative figures".

12. **Debt impairment**: As indicative of the increase in interest from trading the older debt (greater than180 days) is starting to accumulate within the consumer debtors sub ledger.This has resulted in an increased debt impairment calculation for the current financial year.

13. **Transfer and subsidies**: Included within transfers and subsidies are expenses relating to VIP toilets. The reason for the was undertaken whilst in the current year two VIP toilet projects were implemented and completed.Additional text

47. Related parties

Relationships	
Accounting Officer	Refer to accounting officer's report note
Councillors	Refer to note 34 and note 45
Key Management	Refer to note 28

48. Revenue

	2018	2017
Service charges	94 171 844	95 102 776
Rental of facilities and equipment	2 728 143	1 004 208
Agency Fees earned	5 490 729	5 694 999
Gain on fair value adjustment on investment	40 858	-
Operational Revenue	1 138 273	1 232 933
Interest received - investment	43 994 000	37 891 932
Property rates	36 513 942	36 068 131
Government grants & subsidies	145 963 402	131 577 652
Public contributions and donations	6 790 370	-
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	329 364	365 699
	337 160 925	**308 938 330**

Audited
By
2018 -11- 30
Auditor General South Africa
Moumalanga Business Unit

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

48. Revenue (continued)

The amount included in revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services are as follows:		
Service charges	94 171 844	95 102 776
Rental of facilities and equipment	2 728 143	1 004 208
Agency fees earned	5 490 729	5 694 999
Gains and losses: Fair value adjustments	40 858	-
Rendering of services	1 138 273	1 232 933
Interest received - investment	43 994 000	37 891 932
	147 563 847	**140 926 848**

The amount included in revenue arising from non-exchange transactions is as follows:		
Taxation revenue		
Property rates	36 513 942	36 068 131
Transfer revenue		
Government grants & subsidies	145 963 402	131 577 652
Public contributions and donations	6 790 370	-
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	329 364	365 699
	189 597 078	**168 011 482**

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

49. Reclassifications

The municipality implemeted mSCOA on the 1st of July 2017 and these resulted in changes in the manner in which transcations are classified. The following reclassifications are as a result of implementation of mSCOA

Line item	Amount disclosed in 2017 Audited AFS	Reclassification	Comparative disclosed in 2018 AFS
Receivables from exchange transactions	3 692 848	(2 484 294)	1 208 554
Consumer debtors	88 880 035	(88 880 035)	-
Trading service and consumer service debtors	-	90 281 413	90 281 413
Trade and other payables: exchange	(37 205 405)	1 082 920	(36 122 485)
Interest, dividend and rent on land	(32 549 425)	(5 342 507)	(37 891 932)
Rental from fixed assets	(19 710)	(984 498)	(1 004 208)
Agency services	-	(5 694 999)	(5 694 999)
Licences and permits	(5 694 999)	5 694 999	-
Investment revenue	(5 342 507)	5 342 507	-
Public contributions and donations	(4 200 488)	4 200 488	-
Miscellaneous other revenue	(2 215 239)	2 215 239	-
Fair value adjustment on other financial assets	32 098	(32 098)	-
Sale of goods and rendering of service	-	(1 232 933)	(1 232 933)
Acturial gains	-	(2 261 415)	(2 261 415)
Transfers and subsidies	(127 377 164)	(4 200 488)	(131 577 652)
Employee related cost	69 387 109	3 200 701	72 587 810
Finance cost	2 613 757	(170 518)	2 443 239
Lease rentals on opearting lease	-	99 328	99 328
Contracted services	14 045 455	15 583 666	29 629 121
Repairs and maintenance	13 039 933	(13 039 933)	-
General expenses	26 547 056	(26 547 056)	-
Fair value adjustments	-	32 098	32 098
Operational cost	-	20 875 856	20 875 856
Gains and losses	(2 261 415)	2 261 415	-
Transfers and subsidies	3 950 525	144	3 950 669
	5 322 464	**-**	**5 322 464**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2018	2017

50. Fair value adjustments

Other financial assets		
• Other financial assets (Designated as at FV through P&L	-	(32 098)